

COLLEGE GIRLS AIDED WAGNER

Have Worked Since Before
Holidays in New York
Stores.

FACTS ARE STARTLING

Many Women Employees Half
Fed Must Stand
All Day.

GOT FOOD UNFIT TO EAT

Investigators Lived Among Co-
workers and Faced Their
Temptations.

An investigation into the minimum wage question has been going on in this city for six months and important results have been obtained already. The facts have just become known.

Women, principally college girls, employed by the Wagner-Smith State factory investigating commission, made the investigation. They began before the holiday rush of last year and are still at it.

They have information of more striking interest than any of the sensational and thrilling tales revealed by the Illinois "white slave" inquirers. These women have obtained also testimony which would have been important to either the Curran Aldermanic or the Wagner police committee.

The factory commission's investigators, some of them graduates of Yale, not only worked behind the counters with the regular clerks, but lived with the most unfortunate of them, the poorest of them in their dingy apartments; mixed with their friends after working hours, learned by practical experience how girls making \$3, \$4 and \$5 a week exist, where and how they spend their leisure hours and what effect small pay has on the morals of the working girls.

These college girls have gone into the slums to get facts and proofs, they have visited the dance halls and the saloons.

These investigators, making sacrifices to learn actual conditions, lived as did the women into whose existence they were so secretly peering.

The food at one boarding house where a dozen or more store clerks put up was so poor and insufficient that one of the commission's investigators after pretending to be appeased at the table as quickly as possible hurried to a restaurant and ate heartily after each boarding house "meal."

Another of the investigators was so broken down in health after a few months that she was sent to the Adirondacks with incipient tuberculosis.

The investigators found that hundreds of girls were heroically resisting temptation in the face of the most pathetic poverty. Young women clerks, presenting a neat appearance every morning at their places of employment, started the day's work with only a slice of hard bread and a glass of water.

A piece of pie and a glass of coffee, tea or water at noon and about the same food at night, day in and day out, make up the rations of many girls who are smiling behind the counters.

These women investigators have worked in many of the large department stores in New York city. Some have been employed months at a time in the one place, remaining long enough to get well acquainted with the girls of that store and winning their confidence to the extent of being their nightly companion and chum.

The investigators had no trouble getting employment. They went to the big stores just before the holiday rush and awaited, with other applicants, their chance to be hired. Naturally bright, the investigators quickly mastered the "tricks of the trade." In some cases when the extra employees were let go the investigators were retained.

Employees of these investigators do not know today who they were. Some of them were so capable they were asked to remain, and one of the young women boasts of having a letter of recommendation from her "last employer."

Over six months ago the factory commission put women investigators into the corners of the State. Their successes were so great that minimum wage workers and others urged similar means to very conditions among working girls in New York city.

Fraser sessions of the Wagner-Smith committee were held, when delegations of store clerks appeared and told of conditions under which they were employed. The women pointed out that they always were employees, the real owners of the stores, familiar with conditions.

It could be made known to them, some of the women said, certain employees would beyond doubt remedy evils, while others were not to be depended upon to do so unless compelled. The store girls insisted if the factory commission could hire college girls to "snip" beans and work on farms they could as easily place them in the factories.

The commission was headed, although the factory commission at that time did not have authority to investigate the minimum wage question. Senator Wagner, its chairman, Alfred E. Smith, the Speaker of the Assembly, its vice-chairman, Abram L. Elkus, the chief counsel, and Miss Mary E. Dreier, the social worker and member of the commission, agreed to take the responsibility for this investigation with the expectation that the Legislature would give it the power this year.

This was explained to Gov. Sulzer during the campaign and he told the commission he would sign a bill to give it that power just as quick as you could get the Legislature to pass it.

The bill had been in the Governor's hands five minutes after it left the Legislature before he kept his word.

VACCINATION UPSET PRESIDENT.

Was in Bed Sunday, but Got Around Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Wilson has been suffering from the effects of the vaccination which he underwent last week. He was slightly feverish yesterday and tired from the heavy week's work. Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, thought it best that he remain in bed and rest throughout the day. The President was at his desk today, however, and in good health and spirits.

Mr. Wilson was vaccinated along with his daughters and all White House and Executive office employees. The smallpox scare at the White House was the result of one of the kitchen boys being exposed to a case in his family.

Senator James of Kentucky yesterday received a telegram from the Mayor of Cincinnati appealing for Federal troops to guard the inundated town. He went to the White House, where he was informed the President was in bed. The President, on learning the pressing nature of the Senator's business, received the Senator in the bedroom. Later Mr. Wilson communicated the appeal to Secretary of War Garrison at Cincinnati. The Secretary refused to send the troops on the ground that they were not needed to police the Kentucky town.

President Wilson took a walk in the business section of Washington this afternoon with Jim Sloan, chief of the White House secret service.

WORST TELEGRAPH TIEUP.

Both Companies Have to Refuse News Matter to West.

The telegraph lines running from here to the big cities of the middle West which have been so badly askew since the Ohio and Indiana floods were so bad last night that both telegraph companies had to refuse altogether to accept the enormous volumes of press despatches from the New York correspondents and news bureaus written for papers in Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago. There was practically no chance to telegraph news despatches to any city west of Pittsburgh.

The Postal people had no explanation to offer for the utter collapse last night of the Western service of both companies other than the continued flood in the flooded area. The Western Union company knew of no new storm of yesterday, but suggested that last night's complete tieup might be explained in part as the result of the destruction of lines just to the south of the Ohio-Indiana floods of last week. This theory, however, did not explain away why it was impossible to send a message to Detroit, for instance, via Toronto, which until last night's tieup had been done successfully from the first days of the flood.

COUGHS UP BILLS HE STOLE.

Prisoner Chokes Trying to Swallow Evidence of His Theft.

YONKERS, March 31.—Arrested on a charge of stealing \$27 in a hotel here, William Frazer confirmed the suspicions of the officers when he choked and coughed up two greenbacks. The police say he tried to swallow them.

When arraigned before Judge Beall today Frazer said he mistook the bills for chewing tobacco. The Magistrate would not swallow the excuse, however, and Frazer was found guilty.

RUSH ORDER FOR DIVORCE.

"Am About to Move and Want to Marry Again," Says Letter.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 31.—Addressed to the divorce judge of Camden, N. J., a letter from St. Louis came through the mails this morning to Vice-Chancellor Leaming in the Chancery Court here. The Vice-Chancellor refuses to make known the name of the writer. The letter is from a man and reads: "Dear Judge—Please send me a divorce at once. I will need it as I am about to move from here and want to marry again. I was married at Camden and hope you will send the divorce right away."

TORNADO SWEEPS HAVERSTRAW.

Twister Wrecks a House and Many Barns and Fences.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., March 31.—A tornado came out of the northwest over the Ramapo Mountains this afternoon and swept through Garnerville, West Haverstraw and Haverstraw, doing about \$10,000 worth of damage to buildings and property. The storm was in its darkest to-night and telephone connections have been severed.

The whirlwind, which first took the form of the letter S, dropped down through Hig Tor and at Meade's Corner, Garnerville, completely wrecked a new \$5,000 house just built for William Hunter. Passing on to the garage of H. Fisher it carried the structure twenty feet from its foundations; a boy who was working in the garage sustained a broken arm.

After wrecking barns and tearing up fences and outhouses generally, the tornado jumped a quarter of a mile and ripped the steeple off the Methodist Church at Garnerville village. Further on it tore the roof off the starch room of the Rockland Print Works and did \$5,000 damage in and around the plant.

Next the whirlwind took a mile jump to the shore of the Hudson at Haverstraw and knocked down the smokestack of the Gardner Brick Company; it also tore a hole 100 feet wide in the kiln shed.

When last seen the tornado had assumed the shape of a top and was bowling off to the northeast toward Peekskill.

FISHKILL LANDING, March 31.—This afternoon a tornado swept over the lower section of Mattawoman doing great damage. The heavy wind rushed across the Hudson from Orange county, gaining great headway as it reached the mouth of Fishkill Creek. Several houses were badly damaged, three barns were overturned and electric light wires were blown down. The wind took an easterly direction, ascending Mt. Beacon, an elevation of 1,500 feet. Several people were slightly hurt.

Harvard or Oxford—the latest gold or shell glasses at Spencer's, Maiden Lane.—Ad.

POLICE CLAMP LID DOWN AT 1 O'CLOCK

Feasting, Dancing and Music
Stop in Many Restaurants.

SOME ARE NOT MOLESTED

Waldo's Men Enter Cafes and
in Speeches Explain
Law to Patrons.

Promptly at 1 o'clock this morning, when the restaurants along Broadway were nearing the height of jollity, with orchestras playing and some folks dancing, large brassband policemen stepped to the front in each and made the following little speech, carefully removing their hats as they did so:

"Ladies and Gentlemen. The law says this place must be closed at 1 o'clock. It will be a violation to remain here after this hour. You will please withdraw quietly."

Music stopped in the midst of wavy waltzes, glasses settled to tables, large waiters lay undisturbed with their toes turned in and the crowds went out into the night to stand on corners of walk drowsily up and down wondering where in tarnation they could go besides home. The lid was down tight.

Mayor Gaynor's curfew order was in effect and somewhere his Police Commissioner, Rhineland Waldo, was wandering around to see that no one so much as peeked under the lid. Inspectors all over town hustled from restaurants to restaurants and from saloons to saloons, and places that have never been closed before, with or without all night licenses, were shut tighter than a drum.

One arrest was made, at Capt. Jim Churchill's restaurant, Broadway and Forty-ninth street. Inspector Dwyer, with Lieut. Hayes, Sergt. Reidel, three plain clothes men and four policemen in uniform, fled through Churchill's revolving doors at just 12:55 A. M., and Inspector Dwyer sent Policeman Flynn in uniform to the platform to make his little speech.

Most of the crowd were on their feet and started for the doors by the time Flynn had ceased speaking, helped there by the suggestion of the policemen who walked around and hinted that no one could have another bite. There was much loud talking about liberty and rights, and the women who went to the balconies to get their wraps stopped to look at the excitement below.

Among those in the crowd, according to Capt. Jim, were Senator John Sharp Williams, Sam Bernard, Marcus Loew, the theatre man; Judge Hoffman and others who are known even outside of Broadway. They all went out quietly, about 12:58.

Inspector Dwyer went up to a man who sat all alone with a lobster cooked before him and asked him to get out. "I won't get out," said the hungry person.

"Get out or go to the station with me," said Dwyer. Then the man got up. Capt. Jim attempted to collect for the lobster, and the man refused to pay.

"It's been served, but I won't pay for it," he said. "You can jolly well sit down and eat it yourself."

That wasn't the only meal that wasn't paid for.

Then Dwyer went on to where sat Guy Crawford, secretary to President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad; John E. Dordan, vice-president of the Churchill Company, which owns the restaurant; and Michael Burns, a real estate and insurance man of 332 West Forty-seventh street. Dordan refused to go and said, after many questions, that he was one of the proprietors of the place. He was permitted to stay.

Then the inspector got into an argument with Burns, who insisted that he was a partner too. He would not leave and the inspector ordered him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and interfering with an officer. He was taken to the station house. Dordan bailed him out.

At Maxine's the music stopped in the middle of a waltz, leaving couples on the floor, and the place, which was crowded, was emptied in a few minutes amid boodles. Mayor Gaynor was named by the proprietor in his anti-licensing speech, and the Mayor's name was greeted with hissed.

Shanley's, Broadway and Forty-third street; Healy's, Columbus avenue and Sixty-sixth street; Michaels's, Broadway and Forty-second street; Martin's, Broadway and Forty-second street, and most of the other large places closed quietly and without fuss.

Not all the places were closed. The Garden restaurant at Fifth street and Seventh avenue was allowed to remain open, as was Rosenweber's, Jack's and a few other places, which Inspector Dwyer said had all night licenses that had not been revoked by the Mayor's order. They will probably be closed though in a day or two.

Downtown on park row the Bridge Cafe, at 105, and Andy Horn's at 95, were allowed to remain open for some reason.

Up in Harlem the saloons that had been open for years without all night licenses, were closed tightly. Inspector John Daly was flying around in his automobile seeing to the work personally, and he has the reputation of being thorough.

CHINESE PREMIER TO RESIGN.

One of Consequences of Assassination of Gen. Sung.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 1.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is understood that Premier Chao Ping-chun insists on resigning in consequence of the charges that he was mixed up in the murder of Gen. Sung, the former commander of the rebels in the South, and at one time Minister of Agriculture.

Tuan Chi-jui will succeed to the Premiership. Chao Ping-chun's secretary, Hung Shu-tai, who was accused of arranging the murder, fled from Peking a week ago, but was arrested at Shantung to-day.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN DIES IN HOTEL IN ROME; WORLD MOURNS LOSS OF GREAT FINANCIER



J. Pierpont Morgan
Photo Copyrighted 1902 by Peck Bros.

STOCKS UNSHAKEN BY MR. MORGAN'S DEATH

Not a Flurry on Exchange—
Firm's Brokers Ready for
Any Assault.

NO CHANGE IN THE HOUSE

Bank Will Be Open Only for
Routine Business Until
Further Notice.

Wall Street might wince at the blow of the death of J. P. Morgan, but it stood the shock without giving ground. With a market held as firmly as the stock Exchange passed through the hours of business yesterday steady, unafraid, confident that all had been foreseen, all provided for. It has no fears for today.

The Street yesterday morning knew of the death of the financier in Rome almost the moment it occurred. Members of the Morgan firm, who showed later in the day the strain of a sleepless night, were in direct telegraphic and cable communication with the Italian capital, besides which the arbitrage men who open their wires to London at 5 o'clock in the morning were almost as directly connected.

The word came, and it flew throughout the country by private communication, to arouse men from sleep and to call forth the men who had been picked to direct any defensive fight that might have to be made to prevent the excitable and timorous from creating a flurry in the market. It was known throughout the Street generally at 9 o'clock and at that hour the posting of this notice on the door of the Morgan banking firm continued the news:

"Closed on account of the death of J. P. Morgan, which occurred in Rome, Italy, at noon to-day, March 31."

Flags at Half Mast.

Speedily the flags on the nearby banks went to half mast. The big flag of the Stock Exchange was likewise lowered and messenger boys, telegraph and cable, began promptly to swarm in through the storm doors of the bank at Broad and Wall. In announcing that the bank was closed it was explained afterward that it will be open for only the necessary routine business for the next few days. Certain business must be done under the law, and that only will be attended to.

The resident partners of the firm in this country appeared soon after 9 o'clock, excepting, of course, J. P. Morgan, Jr. They went into a conference, and soon afterward H. P. Davison ap-

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'S UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO J. PIERPONT MORGAN

The Stock Exchange suspended business and by a unanimous vote passed the following resolution yesterday on the death of J. P. Morgan, a tribute unique in the history of the exchange:

"Resolved, That the death of John Pierpont Morgan has removed from America's large creative activities its most conspicuously useful figure. To the development of the resources of our country he has contributed more than any other man in our day. His immense constructive genius was devoted not merely to American finance and industry but to the wide field of philanthropy and humanity. The whole world has lost a wise counsellor and a helpful friend."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to Mr. Morgan's family with the sincere sympathy of the members of the exchange."

appeared to speak for the firm with this brief announcement:

"In answer to many inquiries received, J. P. Morgan & Co. state that Mr. Morgan's death will occasion no change in the firm; that is, his interests will remain and the business will be conducted as heretofore."

Mr. Davison said there would be no other statement.

Thereafter Mr. Davison, Thomas Lamont and W. H. Porter remained in the outer offices, near to the desk of the head of the firm, receiving the telegrams and cablegrams. They accumulated rapidly and were at once read, and the business was not interrupted. They were all personal condolences, and came from all points of the world where men and learned of Mr. Morgan's death. The names of the senders were not revealed, although it was admitted that among them were the greatest in the world.

"He would have regarded such messages as personal and private," was the answer.

When the Stock Exchange opened there was no excitement, and little curiosity to see how things would go. Ever since Mr. Morgan's serious illness had been reported from Egypt, and really from the time he had come from the Pulo witness stand a stricken man, the financiers had been prepared for this morning. There was little to be observed—only every specialist in every security that might be affected by the death was at his stand when the market opened. Every man of them, when he would admit anything, admitted that he was there to take any Morgan stock offered, to any amount. The London opening had killed off any fear that there might be trouble.

The market generally opened with fractional declines from Saturday, but that might have been due to anything else than Mr. Morgan's death. There was an initial transaction of 4,500 shares of Steel common at 61 and 61½, which was ¼ to 1 point below the Saturday closing, but it was absorbed so quickly that there was not even a ripple. It looked then as if the specialists and some of the other men who were in reserve might be called into action, but

Continued on Second Page.

Advance sale of tickets begins to-day, 20 Fifth Avenue, for the opening game at the Polo grounds.—Ad.

End Came Peacefully at
12:55 P. M.—Directly Due
to Lack of Nourishment.

RELATIVES WITH HIM

One of Attending Physicians
Says Pujó Inquiry Strain
Hastened Death.

TO BRING BODY HERE

No Funeral Arrangements
Made, Awaiting Instructions
From J. P. Morgan, Jr.

SYMPATHY IS WORLDWIDE

Flood of Telegrams Received,
While Hundreds Call to Ex-
press Condolences.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

ROME, March 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan died at the Grand Hotel here to-day at 12:55 P. M. Rome time, or 6:15 A. M. New York time. His death was not announced to the crowd of waiting newspaper correspondents until 3:30 P. M. Rome time. The news had been sent to New York to J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and other members of the Morgan firm.

Prof. Giuseppe Bastianelli, one of the attending physicians, who signed the death certificate required by Italian law, merely announced that Mr. Morgan had died of brain exhaustion. It is said, however, that the three physicians, Prof. Bastianelli, Dr. Dixon and Dr. Starr, have made a detailed report for the benefit of the family as to Mr. Morgan's illness and the cause of his death, but this has not yet been given to the press.

Previous statements made by the doctors, however, disclosed the fact that Mr. Morgan had been unable to take food. He simply wasted away and literally starved to death. Mr. Morgan was 76 years of age.

Pujó Inquiry One Cause.

Mr. Morgan's illness really had its beginning in New York before he left for Cairo, where he expected to find complete rest. Dr. M. Allen Starr of New York, the noted nerve specialist, attributes the financier's breakdown to emotion caused by the investigation carried out by the Pujó committee at Washington into the operations of the so-called "money trust."

At Mr. Morgan's bedside when the end came besides the physicians were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the latter Mr. Morgan's daughter; his granddaughter, Helen Hamilton, who is also the daughter of one of his partners, and Mrs. William Fitz Simon, a distant relative.

Mrs. Satterlee broke down and had to be taken to a room adjoining Mr. Morgan's apartments, where she is being looked after by physicians. Mrs. Lucy Lee and Mrs. Hurlbert, cousins of Mr. Morgan, and a few others only have been allowed to see her.

The end came peacefully, the patient having been unconscious all the morning with the exception of once or twice, when he opened his eyes and seemed to recognize his daughter.

No Funeral Arrangements Yet.

The body will be embalmed to-morrow, but as yet no final arrangements have been made for its transportation to New York. Instructions on this score are awaited from J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. The body will be sent to Naples by special train and from there by some westward bound liner.

The Grand Hotel was thronged throughout the afternoon with prominent persons who came to pay their respects to the dead financier and enter their names in a register placed in the foyer for the purpose.

Acute Change Easter Sunday.

The acute change in Mr. Morgan's condition came on Easter Sunday. He had been confined to his room in the Grand Hotel most of the time since he had been in Rome, but on several occasions was well enough to go automobile on sunny days.

His physicians, Prof. Giuseppe Bastianelli and Dr. George A. Dixon, put him on a diet of soup and chopped meat and cut down the number of cigars he was allowed to smoke each day. He arrived in Rome on March 13 and on Easter Sunday felt well enough to go to church.

He drove to the American Protestant

ROCKEFELLER IS SILENT.

Declines Statement About Mr. Morgan's Death—Is in Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 31.—John D. Rockefeller, who is at his Lakewood residence, declined to make any statement upon learning the death of J. Pierpont Morgan. It was said that Mr. Rockefeller had nothing to say, but that it was possible a general statement to the public would be issued later.

The Rockefeller house is carefully guarded and admission is generally refused. Mr. Rockefeller would not consent to converse with any one personally and his representatives informed all inquirers that he had authority to announce that no statement would be forthcoming here.

YACHTSMEN EXPRESS REGRET.

Many in New London, Conn., Had Met Mr. Morgan.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 31.—Many officers of the large yachts occupying berths here knew J. P. Morgan, and they expressed regret this morning when they heard he was dead. The financier's yacht Corsair, a frequent visitor here, has a New Londoner for steward, Harry M. Thompson.

Mr. Morgan was a close friend of Henry Walter, owner of the Narada, which is wintering in Shaw's Cove basin, and Capt. Dudley A. Brand and his officers frequently met the great financier when he exchanged visits with Mr. Walter.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SHOCKED.

Says Mr. Morgan's Death Will Be "A Terrible Loss."

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Cardinal Gibbons, who was a personal friend of J. Pierpont Morgan, was deeply shocked when told of the death of the financier this morning.

"I had the pleasure of personally knowing Mr. Morgan," he said, "and it was with the deepest regret that I heard the news of his death. Some months ago I also had the pleasure of spending some time at the home of Mr. Morgan."

"His death will be a terrible loss to the world of art, of which he was one of the most magnificent patrons."